

THE REBELLION.

Important News from Virginia.

Advance of the Union Grand Army into the Old Dominion.

Brilliant and Imposing Military Display.

March of the Troops in Battle Array.

Collision with the Enemy, and Precipitate Flight of the South Carolina Troops.

The Union Army in Possession of Fairfax Court House.

Detailed Accounts of the Operations of the Union Forces.

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THE ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, July 17, 1861.

The advance of the whole corps of arms constituting the column under the command of Brigadier General McDowell has thus far proved a triumphant march. All that was expected or hoped to be accomplished to-day was done, and almost without the firing of a gun. The rebels have fled from their intrenchments, and Fairfax Court House, the late headquarters of General M. S. Bonham, of South Carolina, is in our possession. The Alabama and the South Carolina brigades, and a whole body of rebels in that neighborhood—variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand strong—took to their heels, and failed to offer any serious opposition to the advancing Union army. The success of the movement was complete.

The order had been given for the several divisions to make the attack upon the intrenched lines of the rebels at about the same time—one o'clock P. M.—and promptly at one o'clock P. M., all the enemy's works in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House were in our possession. The advance was made by four different routes leading towards Fairfax Court House and directly to Centreville. The right wing, composed of the First division, four brigades, under the command of General Tyler, of Conn., next proceeded by the Georgetown turnpike. The centre, composed of the second division, two brigades, under Colonel Hunter, United States Army, proceeded by the Leesburg or Centreville road. The left wing was composed of the third division, three brigades, under Colonel S. P. Heintzelman, United States Army, and the Fifth division, two brigades, under Colonel Dixon's S. Miles, United States Army. The Fifth division proceeded by the old Braddock road, and the third by the Little River turnpike. The Fourth division, under General Runyon, of New Jersey, constituted the reserve. There were in the whole column sixty-two regiments—about fifty-five thousand men—and in the marching divisions an aggregate of forty-five thousand.

Upon all these roads the rebels had placed obstructions within a radius of three miles from Fairfax Court House, the headquarters of Gen. Bonham, of South Carolina, who is styled in the orders of the rebel Commander-in-Chief, "the commander of the advance guard of the Potomac." There was work for the skirmishers upon all the roads, but in every instance, as soon as the head of the advancing column made its appearance the rebel force retreated hastily, and in evident confusion.

All the casualties reported at headquarters on our side are one officer and three men slightly wounded.

General McDowell went forward at the head of the center of the column, the Second division, under Col. Hunter, which was composed as follows:—

First Brigade, commanded by Col. Andrew Porter, United States Army; Capt. Griffin's battery, United States Artillery; three companies United States Cavalry, under Major Palmer; a battalion of several companies of the First, Third and Eighth United States Infantry, under Major Sykes; a battalion of United States Marines, under Major Reynolds; and the Eighth, Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh regiments of New York volunteers.

Second Brigade.—Commanded by Colonel A. E. Burnside, of the Rhode Island Volunteers. The First and Second regiments Rhode Island volunteers, the Second Rhode Island battery of flying artillery, one section of Captain Barry's battery of United States Artillery, the Second regiment New Hampshire volunteers, and the Twenty-first regiment New York State militia.

This division marched with its left brigade in front, consequently putting Colonel Burnside in advance. The movement was conducted with care and decision. The whole of the Second Rhode Island regiment were employed as skirmishers in advance of the division. Their lines extended from half a mile to two miles on each side of the road. The first Rhode Island regiment followed at the head of the division. After it came the Second Rhode Island battery and a section of Barry's battery. This was followed by the Second New Hampshire and the Twenty-first New York regiments.

The first brigade brought up the rear in the following order:—Griffin's battery, Major Sykes' United States Infantry, Major Reynolds' United States Marines, and the Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh and Eighth New York regiments.

In this order the centre of the column left its bivouac, about six miles from Fairfax Court House, at ten o'clock this morning. The first brigade, made of troops felled and thrown across the road, delayed the head of the division only a few minutes. This was encountered about three miles from the Court House. It was cautiously examined by the skirmishers, but no sign of a rebel force was discovered. The pioneers soon cleared the road with their axes. The barricade was erected at the foot of a long hill, the top of which was covered with a dense thicket, affording an excellent covert for sharpshooters. The second barricade was of a similar character, and was cleared in a similar manner, occasioning only a few minutes' delay in the march. The third barricade was more formidable. It was at the entrance of a deep cut in the road, commencing about half way up a steep hill, crowned on one side with a thick woods and on the other by an open field. To pass this a road was made through the field, enabling the army to pass around it.

At this point there were stationed two hundred rebel cavalry, who, without waiting to ascertain the strength of the advancing force, fled upon the first appearance of our skirmishers, firing at them one rifle shot, which did no harm.

Up to this point, about one mile from the Court House, the people living upon the roadside were at home quietly pursuing their usual avocations. The first house beyond this third barricade belonged to a man named Goodwin, who had hastily left the premises when the rebel cavalry retreated.

It was here ascertained that the division had reached a neighborhood thickly populated with the most rebel in the county, prominent among whom is one Esquire Broadwater, a county magistrate; and also that about half a mile ahead the rebels had a fortification erected, and a battery planted, which was defended by a force of two thousand men, and that the rebel force in and around Fairfax Court House, guarding the different approaches, amounted to from ten to fifteen thousand men. The fortification was encountered about half a mile from the Court House. It consisted of a simple intrenchment, extending for about four hundred yards on each side of the road. It was pierced for eight guns. The embrasures were formed of sand bags, and so placed as to command the road. The fortification was at the top of a steep hill, at the foot of which flowed a small muddy creek. The trees upon the hillside for a distance of an eighth of a mile had been cut down, so as to allow no cover from the guns of the fort. This fortification had been occupied for about three weeks by the Second and Third South Carolina regiments, under Gen. M. L. Bonham, the successor in Congress of the notorious Brooks, and the commander of the advance guard of the Potomac. In approaching this point our skirmishers had a brush with those of the rebels, in which a corporal of the Second Rhode Island regiment received a slight wound in the thigh, and a rebel officer was captured by Capt. Tyler.

The advance of Burnside's brigade reached the fortification in time to make one prisoner, a South Carolina officer, who surrendered to Major Mission, Paymaster of the Second Rhode Island regiment. The inside of the fortification presented abundant evidences of the haste with which it had been abandoned by its late occupants. Sacks of flour, meat, clothing, arms, equipments and camp utensils, were everywhere scattered over the ground, and the camp fires, probably prepared for the noon meal, were still brightly burning. The main body of this force had left with haste only about two hours before the arrival of the head of our column. The fortification itself was rudely constructed. It bore no comparison to the splendid works, scientifically planned and erected by the Union volunteers on the banks of the Potomac. It could have been easily taken by a flank movement, for which there was abundant opportunity, without exposing the assailants to the fire of the guns in position behind the entrenchments.

As the head of the division was approaching the entrenchment, sharp firing was heard on the left, which was afterwards ascertained to have been occasioned by a skirmish between the advance of Col. Miles' division and the Alabamians, who were in position there about two miles from the Court House.

The intrenchment encountered by Colonel Hunter's division was erected upon the farm of Mr. Secor, an emigrant to Virginia from New York. When it was first discovered a halt was called, and the advance brigade, under Colonel Burnside, was formed in close column and ordered to lead. This was done with alacrity, and the men, when ordered forward, pressed on eagerly, singing "Dixie" and "The Star Spangled Banner." It was cheering to observe the enthusiasm exhibited by these volunteers, and quite amusing to hear their remarks, such as, "We are going to open a mail route from Washington to Richmond." "We have come to Virginia to find a place to settle." "We mean to bag Beauregard and Jeff. Davis." "We are the pacificators." "They want war for us," &c.

From the inside of this fortification the village of Fairfax Court House was plainly in sight, thither the command proceeded. At the outskirts of the village a small American flag, used as a guide mark by the Fourteenth New York regiment, had been planted. It was saluted with cheers by the passing regiments. The rebel flag was still flying at the Court House when the advance of the division, with the band of the First Rhode Island regiment, playing national airs, entered the village. It was taken down by some of the men of the Second Rhode Island regiment, and handed to Governor Sprague, who was with the brigade. It was transmitted by him to General McDowell as a legitimate trophy.

Soon afterwards Colonel Marston, at the suggestion of one of the correspondents of the HERALD, sent a detail of the Second New Hampshire regiment, with their regimental flag, to give its folds to the breeze from the belfry of the Court House. Your correspondent aided in this demonstration, and the Court House bell, and all the tavern bells in the village, rung forth a merry peal, and the thousands of Union soldiers already collected shouted a glad greeting as the glorious old Stars and Stripes waved gracefully over the spot rendered so famous by the headquarters of a band of traitors.

It was evident that the rebel force recently stationed in this neighborhood had been completely stampeded, and that those who sympathized with them had run away at the same time for fear of the consequences of their treason. The proofs of the haste with which they had decamped were everywhere visible. Many stores and dwellings were tenantless. The few inhabitants who remained had a frightened appearance.

The advancing column was accompanied by a number of Union men, who had recently, with their families, been driven by the rebels from their homes in this vicinity, and despoiled of their property. These men, burning with a desire to avenge their wrongs, incited the soldiery to various acts of outrage upon the property of rebels, which they pointed out. In this way a number of stores and dwellings that had been

deserted by their occupants, were ransacked and pillaged; but not a single occupied house was entered without leave, or in any way despoiled. Guards were placed wherever requested by the citizens and stringent measures were taken by the commanding officers to prevent depredations. Eight men of different regiments were arrested by the Provost Marshal for pillaging, and were sent back under guard to Alexandria.

At Germantown, and also in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, several houses were set on fire and burned to the ground.

One of the houses belonged to a man named Ashley, said to be a Union man, driven from that neighborhood by the rebels soon after the fatal sortie into the village by Lieut. Tompkins. It was not ascertained whether these buildings had been set on fire by the soldiers wantonly, or by the Union men who desired to avenge their injuries, or by rebels who took this means to cast a stigma upon the Union forces; but General McDowell declared that the first soldier proved to have set fire to any building should be summarily shot. It is natural that men who have been driven from their homes by a vandal horde of traitors should be infuriated with a desire for vengeance, but such outrages as these should be prevented by our commanding officers for the honor of the government and the people they represent.

In the village of Fairfax Court House a large amount of tents, blankets, equipments, flour, bacon and hospital stores belonging to the rebel army were captured.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Central Division at this point, General McDowell sent word to the divisions of Colonels Miles and Heintzelman, composing the left wing, to halt, and himself and staff, escorted by a squadron of United States dragoons, proceeded to Germantown, where the division of General Tyler was halted. It was the purpose and desire of General McDowell to push forward without delay to Centreville in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and the men, who were disappointed at having come so far to thrash their enemies without finding any, were eager to go on, but they were really exhausted by a long hot march over a dusty road, under a broiling sun, and prudence dictated that they should be allowed to rest, at least until evening. It is probable that they will go on either to-night or early in the morning, and continue this feet race towards Richmond a day's march further.

Among the articles found and taken possession of at Fairfax was an unopened letter bag, well filled. It is not yet known whether it contained letters and correspondence to or from Fairfax. Its contents, when examined, will probably open a fresh mine of treasonable correspondence. There were also found a large number of army orders, company and regimental rolls and reports, showing the strength of the force stationed at that point. There are some curiosities among these prizes and their being left behind is a strong evidence of the hurry in which the rebels abandoned the place.

Your correspondent returned to the city this evening bringing with him the brief official report of General McDowell to General Scott.

No detailed report has been received from the left wing of the advancing column, but General McDowell's report includes all the casualties that have occurred in his whole command, and a general report has been received that nothing occurred in that branch of the column beyond the usual incidents of an advance upon a retreating enemy.

It was stated at Fairfax Court House that the Alabamians, in considerable numbers, were intrenched upon the route of the divisions of Colonels Miles and Heintzelman. Early this morning the livery stables were besieged with applications for saddle horses and teams, by parties who desired to go into Virginia and witness the movement of the grand army, and if possible see a battle. Very few were gratified, as almost everything in the shape of horse flesh worth having was previously engaged. A large number of civilians found their way along the almost blockaded road to the head of the centre advancing column, and kept with it until it halted within the breastworks vacated only an hour or two before by the rebels.

THE FIRST DAY'S OPERATIONS OF THE RIGHT WING OF THE GRAND ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1861.

The HERALD's special correspondent accompanying the right wing of the advancing column of the grand army of the Union, forwards the following despatch of the first day's operations:—

VIENNA, Va., July 16, 1861.

The long expected order to move forward was telegraphed from Gen. McDowell's headquarters, at Arlington Heights, to all the division and brigade commanders of the grand army at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was communicated to the different corps during the brigade parades held in the course of the evening. The order was received by all the troops with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of satisfaction. The regimental commanders were instructed to hold their commands ready to move at 2 P. M., provided with cooked rations for three days. Accordingly the greatest activity prevailed this morning throughout the encampments, from the northernmost post, near the Chain Bridge, to the southernmost, near Alexandria. Tents were taken down and tied up, wagons loaded, arms put in order, ammunition dealt out, rations cooked, &c., &c.

At noon everything was in readiness, and precisely at two o'clock the fifty thousand men composing the grand army about entering upon the great work of sweeping a section out of the Old Dominion, were moving from their different positions towards their respective destinations.

In accordance with my instructions, to follow the movements of the First division, under the command of Brigadier General Tyler, of the Connecticut Brigade, I left General McDowell's headquarters, at Arlington House, at the hour of march, for Fall's Church, for the last three weeks the headquarters of General Tyler. Striking the road from Georgetown to Fairfax Court House near Fort Corcoran, I found it literally covered for a distance of over three miles with moving masses of infantry, cavalry and artillery, composing the four brigades of the First division.

Passing Falls Church, I soon came up with General Tyler and his staff, directly behind the advance guard. The three first brigades followed the Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike to a point two miles this side of Fall's Church, and then turned off to the left for this point—the fourth, under the command of Colonel Richardson, took a more direct route from their position near the Chain Bridge. The march was necessarily slow, the road being narrow and extremely broken, and the nearness of the enemy making it incumbent upon the advance guard to feel their way slowly and cautiously. As the twelve thousand men composing the three first brigades moved solidly and measuredly on, they presented a most magnificent spectacle, when gazed upon from one of the many elevations overlooking the road. The seemingly endless forest of glittering bayonets, undulating with the accents and decents of the road; the dark mass of humanity rolling on slowly but irresistibly, like a black stream forcing its way through a narrow channel; the waving banners, the inspiring strains of the numerous bands, the shouts and songs of the men, formed a most inspiring and animated scene, which was contemplated with both amazement and terror by the unprepared country people along the road.

Some of these rustic manifestations of gratification as the troops passed their several habitations. Others looked upon them with hostile sullenness, while again some made off for the woods as soon as they caught sight of the head of the army.

When Colonel Keyes, riding at the head of the First brigade, came up to a point at the foot of a steep hill, some two and a half miles this side of Fall's Church, one of his aids, who had been reconnoitering in advance, dashed up to him and reported having seen two hundred of the enemy's cavalry a short distance ahead, to the right of the road. A halt was at once made, and six companies of the First and an equal number of the Second Connecticut regiments deployed as skirmishers to the right and left of the road. Thus protected against surprise, the army again moved on, and after a march of two hours reached this point just before sunset, without coming in sight of the enemy.

Arrived here, the different regiments of the two first brigades were at once marched into the adjoining fields, stacked their arms, partook of their cold supper, and then prepared for their night's rest. At about eight o'clock Col. Sherman's and Col. Richardson's brigade came in, and at this hour of writing—nine P. M.—the whole division is encamped about the town, and strong pickets are stationed on all the roads leading towards the enemy, and the batteries accompanying the division are stationed so as to command all the approaches. The nearest picket of the enemy, one hundred strong, is only a mile from the town on the road to Fairfax Court House.

Lieut. Tompkins, of the cavalry company, went out reconnoitering this evening, and discovered obstructions on the road a short distance from town. The half demolished train of platform cars that carried the Ohio troops on their unfortunate reconnaissance of this point, some weeks since, is still standing where it was fired upon from the masked battery.

Leonard B. Perkins, a well known Union man of Fairfax county, acts as guide to the division.

General Tyler's staff will spend the night at the house of Mr. J. B. Bowman, another enthusiastic Union man, who made himself so obnoxious to the rebels by transporting the dead and wounded Ohio men into Alexandria free of charge.

The wife of Colonel Richardson, commanding the Fourth brigade, is the only lady with the expedition.

Great relief is felt by all the Union men in this vicinity in consequence of the appearance of the Union troops, as rebel squads had for the last two days scourged the country for the purpose of forcibly impressing all male inhabitants into service.

The division is ordered to resume its march at five o'clock to-morrow morning, its destination is Germantown, a village one mile west of Fairfax Court House. Gen. Tyler's orders are to take such a position as to cut off all communication between Fairfax Court House and Manassas Junction.

I am now permitted to state, what has been known to me for several days, namely, that General Tyler's First, and Colonel Hunter's Second, Colonel Heintzelman's Third, and Colonel Miles' Fifth division, representing a force of over forty thousand men, will all move over different routes towards Fairfax Court House, and occupy such positions as to leave the rebels no other alternative than retreat or surrender. A similar plan of operations will be followed in regard to the rebel forces at the Junction.

July 17—5 A. M.

To-day's march of the first division will be slow, as many obstructions will have to be removed from the road. It is almost certain that the troops will have to fight a portion of their way.

The entire division is now forming. All the men are still full of mettle, in spite of the uncomfortable night they spent in the moist fields, and show their gladness at the immediate prospect of an encounter with the rebels by continued cheering. The Ohio regiments seem particularly anxious to square up their Virginia account.

THE SECOND DAY'S OPERATIONS OF THE RIGHT WING OF THE GRAND ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1861.

The HERALD's special correspondent forwards despatches of the second day's operations of the advancing army from the standpoint of General Tyler, commanding the First division, which constituted the right wing:—

GERMANTOWN, July 17—1 P. M.

The second day's movements of the First division of the grand army, under General Tyler, from Vienna to this point, although more obstructed than yesterday's, have been entirely successful up to the time of writing. The column commenced moving at half past five o'clock this morning, in the order observed yesterday, with a variation in the Third brigade, which was to-day headed by the gallant New York Sixty-ninth. The road, immediately after emerging from Vienna, enters heavy timber. About a mile from the village a heavy obstruction, consisting of about fifty large trees, was discovered in the road. Captain Alexander, of the Engineer corps, immediately put his pioneers to work with their axes, and in less than twenty minutes the whole of the barricade was cleared away and the column moved onward.

Having reached the edge of the timber two companies of each of the Connecticut regiments were again deployed as skirmishers on the right and left of the column, under command of Colonel Spieldel. Captain Hawley's company of the First regiment had been in motion but a few minutes when it came up with three mounted rebels, who allowed themselves to be captured without resistance. At about the same time some stragglers of the Sixty-ninth, while upon an excursion to an adjoining farm house, during a halt, surprised a fourth mounted rebel. The prisoners were brought before General Tyler, to whom they gave free information as to the position of the enemy. According to their statements, a strong force was intrenched about two miles ahead of the column, in front of Fairfax Court House.

The division marched a short distance further on, when a reconnoissance by Colonel Keyes, commanding the First brigade, resulted in the discovery of two evidently mounted earthworks, protected by bodies of infantry and cavalry, to the left of the road, at the distance stated by the prisoners. Colonel Keyes immediately pushed on the advance brigade along the road, with a view to getting in the rear of the enemy, while General Tyler ordered General Schenck's brigade to form in battle array in the fields to the left of the road. The Third and Fourth brigades, under Colonel Sherman and Colonel Richardson, formed on the right. But the rebels abandoned their position as soon as General Schenck's column commenced moving on through the fields and the other brigades up the road.

With a spyglass the roads leading to Fairfax Court

House could be seen covered with retreating rebels. The head of the First brigade came within a few hundred yards of a body of rebels. Colonel Keyes ordered a section of Captain Varian's battery to throw a few shells among the rebels, which was done with remarkable promptness. The enemy ran as soon as the first shot was fired.

Bent's Hill, some two and a half miles west of Vienna, being reached, and the enemy being evidently still retreating, General Schenck's brigade again fell into line and the column continued its march in the order of the morning. A thick piece of timber was entered, in an opening of which tangible evidence of the hurry in which the rebels had retreated was found, in the shape of a large number of blankets, pistols, guns, canteens, &c., &c., that had been indiscriminately thrown away, and were immediately appropriated by our soldiers. A short distance from the abandoned rebel camp two more abattis were discovered in the road, and removed by the pioneers in a few minutes.

The column was about pushing on, when scouts came rushing in and reported a battery of several pieces less than half a mile ahead. Colonel Keyes immediately started an aid to General Tyler, requesting him to send some rifled pieces to his assistance. About half an hour elapsed, when Captain Ayres' battery of eight pieces came thundering along the road. Meantime other scouts had come in and reported that the rebels had precipitately abandoned the battery, and were retreating in hot haste with their pieces. So it turned out. But Colonel Keyes, nevertheless, ordered the skirmishers to push slowly on, and Captain Ayres' rifled pieces to throw some shells in the enemy's work. Three shells were in a few minutes afterwards lodged in the breastwork. But the enemy had disappeared, and the intrenchments were quietly entered and taken possession of by the skirmishers. The position was a very strong one, and could have been easily defended. A large quantity of shovels, picks, bags of oats, buckets, &c., were found in the work, and camp fires were still burning in the rear of it.

Half a mile further on, Germantown, a hamlet of half a dozen houses, was reached, and found almost deserted. The only white person left stated that twenty-five hundred rebels, including Colonel Cash's South Carolina regiment, had occupied the breastworks, and retreated only about fifteen minutes before the Union skirmishers appeared in sight of the town.

A short halt is now being made for dinner by the first division, in the woods adjoining Germantown. The division will move on this afternoon to the vicinity of Centreville, where the enemy is said to be in strong force.

General McDowell and staff has just arrived, at the head of four companies of cavalry. He reports Fairfax Court House evacuated, and occupied by Colonel Hunter's division; Colonel Heintzelman and Miles' divisions are a short distance south of the Court House. All four divisions will move on towards the Junction to-morrow.

The skulking of the enemy greatly disappointed our men. If he stands at all, Manassas Junction will, doubtless, be the scene of a decisive battle.

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HALF-PAST ONE P. M.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF GENERAL McDOWELL TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following despatch from General McDowell announces the occupation of Fairfax Court House by the Union Army:—

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 17, 1861.

WASHINGTON:—

We have occupied Fairfax Court House, and driven the enemy towards Centreville and Manassas. We have an officer and three men slightly wounded. The enemy's flight was so precipitate that he left in our hands a quantity of flour, fresh beef, intrenching tools, hospital furniture and baggage. I endeavored to pursue beyond Centreville, but the men were too much exhausted to do so. Most respectfully yours, HIRSH McDOWELL, Major General, U. S. Army.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE ADVANCE MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1861.

Senators—Messrs. and Representatives Vandever, Colfax, Verree, Washburne and Porter, went with the advance guard of the army to Fairfax this morning, and returned at nine o'clock P. M., having left that village at half-past four P. M. They report that the skirmishers reached Fairfax at half-past eleven to-day, and the advance guard entered the village exactly at noon. Trees had been felled across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impediments. Half a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had been thrown across the road, half a mile in length, with embankments for four or five guns and sand bag protections, but no guns were mounted. There were no pitfalls or masked batteries.

The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this morning about an hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving the grain bags out of which their horses were fed, and the Union troops fed their grain to their own horses.

This morning the troops at Fairfax were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the people there expected a battle was certain, but at nine A. M. they made a precipitate retreat, leaving five quarters of fresh beef, shovels, spades, tools and camp furniture behind them in their haste.

The entry of the Union troops into Fairfax is described by these gentlemen to have been inspiring beyond description. The main street was filled as far as the eye could see with the soldiery, marching with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheering for the Union and the bands playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

As soon as the six thousand infantry in the column had passed the cavalry, which were in the rear, the artillery, being in front, dashed through the town on a gallop, in chase of the rebels. They followed them four miles towards Centreville, but the great heat preventing a forced march of the infantry, they returned. It is understood that Centreville is to be defended by the confederates and that Gen. McDowell will march on it to-morrow.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Grand Army, under General McDowell, which has made this forward movement, is composed of the following divisions, brigades, regiments and batteries:—

COMMANDER OF THE GRAND ARMY. BRIGADIER GENERAL IRVING McDOWELL. STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT. COMMANDER. ASSISTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. Captain James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieutenant H. W. Knightray, Fifth Artillery. Major Clarence S. Brown, New York State Militia. Major James S. Wadsworth, New York State Militia. Major W. H. Wood, Seventeenth Infantry.

Major J. G. Bernard, First Lieutenant F. E. Prime, Topographical Engineers.

Captain A. W. Whipple, First Lieutenant J. M. Abbott, Second Lieutenant Haldimand S. Putnam, Quartermaster's Department. Captain O. H. Tillghast, Assistant Quartermaster, BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. Capt. H. F. Clark, Commissary of Subsistence, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Surgeon, W. S. King, David I. Magruder, Assistant Surgeon, David I. Magruder.

Acting Major General, Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler, Connecticut. FIRST BRIGADE. Acting Brigadier General, Col. E. D. Keyes, Eleventh Ill. Infantry. 1st regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Burnham. 2d regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Turley. 3d regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Chaffield. 4th regiment Maine Volunteers, Col. Jamison. 5th regiment New York Volunteer Battery, Capt. Varian. 2d regiment United States Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. Tompkins.

SECOND BRIGADE. Brigadier General, Robert C. Schenck, Ohio Volunteers. 1st regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. A. D. McCook. 2d regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. Harris. 3d regiment New York State Militia, Col. Tompkins. 4th regiment United States Artillery, Company E, Lieut. H. B. Hunt.

THIRD BRIGADE. Acting Brigadier General, Col. W. T. Sherman, Thirtieth Ill. Infantry. 69th regiment, New York Militia, Col. Corcoran. 70th regiment, New York State Militia, Col. Cameron. 15th regiment, New York Volunteers, Col. Quimby. 1st regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. Coon. 34th regiment U. S. Artillery, Co. E, Light battery, Capt. Ayres.

FOURTH BRIGADE. Acting Brigadier General, Col. J. B. Richardson, Michigan Volunteers. 2d regiment, Michigan Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Chipman. 3d regiment, Michigan Volunteers, Col. McConnell. 1st regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Coon. 12th regiment, New York Volunteers, Col. Walrath.

FIFTH BRIGADE. Acting Major General, Col. David Hunter, Third Cavalry. Acting Brigadier General, Col. Andrew Porter, Sixteenth Ill. Infantry. Battalion United States Infantry, (21, 2d and 8th). 8th regiment, New York State Militia, Colonel Lyons. 14th regiment, New York State Militia, Col. Wood. 1st regiment U. S. Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Co. Pratt. 5th regiment, U. S. Artillery, Company A, Light battery, Capt. W. H. Reynolds.

SIXTH BRIGADE. Acting Major General, Col. S. P. Heintzelman, Seventeenth Ill. Infantry. Acting Brigadier General, Col. W. B. Franklin, Twenty-Ninth Ill. Infantry. 4th regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Hildreth. 6th regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Lawrence. 1st regiment Minnesota Volunteers, Col. Sherman. 2d regiment New York Volunteers, Col. C. C. Pratt. 1st regiment United States Artillery, Co. I, Light battery, Capt. W. H. Reynolds.

SEVENTH BRIGADE. Acting Brigadier General, Col. O. B. Wilson, Michigan Volunteers. 1st regiment Michigan Volunteers, Lieut. Col. I. M. Conant. 11th regiment New York Volunteers, Col. N. Farnham. 2d regiment United States Artillery, Co. D, ———.

EIGHTH BRIGADE. Acting Brigadier General, Colonel O. Howard, Maine Volunteers. 3d regiment Maine Volunteers, Lieut. Col. I. N. Tucker. 4th regiment Maine Volunteers, Col. Donnell. 5th regiment Vermont Volunteers, Col. Whitney.

NINTH BRIGADE. Acting Major General, Brigadier General T. Runyon, New Jersey Militia. 1st regiment New Jersey Militia, Col. Johnson. 2d regiment New Jersey Militia, Col. Baker. 3d regiment New Jersey Militia, Col. Napton. 4th regiment New Jersey Militia, Col. Miller. 2d regiment New York Volunteers, Col. Montgomery. 2d regiment New Jersey Volunteers, Col. McLellan. 3d regiment New Jersey Volunteers, Col. McLellan.

TENTH BRIGADE. Acting Major General, Col. J. S. Miles, Second Ill. Infantry. 8th regiment New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Stahl. 29th regiment New York Volunteers, Col. Von Steinwehr. Garibaldi Guard New York Volunteers, Col. A. C. Fratt. 27th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Max Kintelin.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE. Acting Brigadier General, Col. A. D. Davis, New York Volunteers. 16th reg. 18th regiment New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. S. Marsh. 31st regiment New York Volunteers, Col. Jackson. 32d regiment New York Volunteers, Col. C. C. Pratt. 2d regiment U. S. Artillery, Company G, Light Battery, Lieut. Green.

The following order shows the men when ready for march, and would indicate the men in battle, or at least an expected one:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, ARLINGTON, July 5, 1861.

When troops are paraded in light marching order, they will be equipped as follows:—